

SCHOOL FOR HOUSEWIVES.

BY MARION HARLAND.

Bits of
Information
of
Value in the
Home.

HOUSEWIFE'S EXCHANGE.

Domestic
Topics Dis-
cussed from
Practical
Standpoint.

A practicing physician of note, despite the modest signature affixed by himself to his interesting communication, sends replies to four correspondents, and gives valuable information to the constituency at large.

1. In a recent edition of your newspaper I notice a contribution from "M. A. R." wherein the use of "staphisagria" is recommended for "getting rid of parasites in the hair." And that the true name could not be found (in English). Permit me to say that the name in English is *staphisagria*, *delphinium consolida*—natural order, *ranunculaceae*. There is another member of the same family, "*staphisagria*," or *stavesacre*—the seeds of *delphinium staphisagria*, which possess the same properties.

In "Merck's Index" is mentioned an alkaloid "*delphinine*" from various species of *delphinium* (*stavesacre*)—an amorphous bitter powder, soluble in water, alcohol, ether and chloroform. Antineuralgic, antispasmodic, like acetylcholine. Uses, facial neuralgia, chronic rheumatism, convulsions, palpitations of heart, pediculosis (parasites), etc. Caution: poisonous. Antidotes, emetics, stomach siphon, stimulants.

Another alkaloid, "*staphisagria*," from *delphinium staphisagria*, is also mentioned, which possesses analogous properties with the one above mentioned. The only object in writing this is to warn those who may have occasion to use this drug, even externally, to exercise due care that no untoward effects result. The danger may be remote, still, forewarned is forearmed. The United States Dispensary mentions *delphinia* as "highly poisonous, exerting its effects chiefly on the nervous system; introduced into the cellular tissue or the veins, it produces death by asphyxia. Without apparent disturbance of the cerebral functions until the moment before death."

It is successfully used as a parasiticide, due care being taken that too large a quantity is not applied at a time, thus making possible absorption through the skin. The tincture is probably the best form for its employment, although an ointment might be prepared by powdering the seeds and mixing with lard. Three parts of seed to five parts of lard (the seeds being finely pulverized), and the mixture maintained at the temperature of 212 degrees for twenty-four hours.

2. Balsam of Peru has been used successfully, after thoroughly washing the hands, to remove the odor of iodoform, the most persistent known, and at the same time the most disagreeable known.

3. To clean a willow baby carriage, use a strong solution of oxalic acid in water. Nothing bleaches wood or willow, or straw, better than this. Apply with a brush, then rinse thoroughly with water, as this salt is very poisonous, and should be used with care. Especially keep it on the highest shelf, or, better still, throw the part not used away, as it is very cheap.

4. For goitre the enclosed is unsurpassed. It has brought the answer where tinct. iodine had dismally failed. The cure is hastened when induction-galvanofaradism is used in conjunction. DR. NOBODY.

(The prescription referred to is in my hands, and will be sent upon demand to the querist whose request for information respecting goitre elicited reply No. 4.—Editor.)

Will you please inform me through your column how to remove milk spots from a cloth skirt that, at the time, did not show, but since worn on the street are plainly seen? A SUBSCRIBER.

The greasy element of milk and cream would seem to be peculiarly subtle, if one may judge from the persistency with which it reappears after it has been cleansed. The only safe way of getting rid of it is to sponge it out while still wet, before it has soaked into the cloth. It gathers unto itself dust and lint, and, as in your case, makes itself and accretions disagreeably manifest.

Sponge these same accretions well with alcohol and warm water. When dry, rub the defaced area, on the wrong side of the stuff, with French chalk; leave on all night; lay blotting paper over the chalk and press with a warm iron.

Will you kindly advise me through your valuable columns how to get rid of house fleas? Our house seems to be infested with this plague, and it is very annoying. A SUBSCRIBER.

Pennyroyal in some form is what our foremothers would have called a "King Cure-all" for fleas. If they have found lodgment under your carpets and matings, take these up and have the floors scrubbed with hot water, into which one teaspoonful of oil of pennyroyal has been stirred for every four gallons. Have the carpets beaten; lay them down and strew with salt. Sweep each twice, once against the grain, once with it, and relay. Now litter the carpets deep with pennyroyal. Leave it alone for twenty-four hours—longer, if you can—sweep up and burn. A "raid" of fleas attacked a whole city neighborhood several years ago. They arose in visible clouds before advancing footsteps, blackened walls and leaped against windows. In every case where the green pennyroyal was allowed to lie for some days on floors and furniture, it did its perfect work.

1. Kindly inform me how to clean a foulard (china blue) silk dress. I am about to have it renovated, and do not want the expense of a professional cleaner. It has an ugly spot which looks like grass. A SUBSCRIBER.

2. Also, how to clean white "breasts," or wings. I have a very pretty pair I had on last season's hat, and would like very much to use them.

3. How to successfully clean ribbons. I have quite a lot of them, and have tried several ways of cleaning, with very poor results. DAILY READER.

1. Read what I have said to "A Subscriber."

2. Rub dry flour gently, but thoroughly, into them. Coat thickly and leave in a covered box all night. Next day, brush out the flour and smooth the feathers.

3. One notable economist lays her ribbons flat upon a long, clean board, and tacks each end down lightly to prevent slipping and wrinkling. Then she scrubs them, always lengthwise, with a "complexion brush" and cold water, turning them over to get at both sides. After wiping them with soft linen, she lets them dry in the wind, not in the sun, pinned down on the board.

Please furnish me with a remedy to prevent currant jelly becoming sour, and oblige. MRS. F. A. Z.

If properly made, "pound for pound," and covered as soon as it is cold with paraffine or with tissue paper, wet with brandy, then with a close lid, it should keep for years in a cool, dry, dark cellar or closet.

In forty years I have not had one glass of jelly ferment. Make it according to rule given last week.

1. Please tell me through the columns of your paper what would take stains out of a couple of waists, caused by perspiring under the arms.

2. Also, how you use a curdling fluid. My hair is very long and thick, also straight. A. B. C.

I am "sorry" that my replies must seem unsatisfactory. Perspiration contains oils and powerful salts, and is also acid. Together, they work ruin upon colored fabrics. Wash the stains with alcohol and water, and rub them dry. Touch them with household ammonia. It cannot make them worse, and may possibly bring back color partially if acid has taken it out. You should wear "shields."

2. All such matters lie out of my department. If you will send me a stamped and addressed envelope, I can put you into communication with those who can tell you what you wish to know on this point.

THIS FARM IS DRESSED ALL IN WHITE

PROBABLY the most notable feminine hobby in the world is Lady Arlington's white farm, at Criche, England. It is a source of great amusement and interest when, tired of the social world, she turns to nature for recreation. On this remarkable farm not an animal is allowed, unless it be pure white—white cows, white fowls, white farm horses drawing white carts, white dogs, cats

and rabbits, while white roses shed their petals on the white-washed roofs of dairy and stable. Part of each winter Lord and Lady Arlington spend at Criche.

Lady Arlington is both graceful and pretty, and is always superbly groomed. Her London house is one of the finest homes of the city. Lately they have been spending the late summer and early autumn at Down Place, by the riverside.

DESTROYING RAINS.

London Quadrupeds, Land Birds and Even Water Fowl Suffer.

(London Spectator.)

From all parts of England and much of the continent of Europe comes news of the destruction of life caused by the incessant summer rains. They have not only been extraordinarily heavy, but have lowered the temperature to an un-

usual degree, adding to the plague of wet the further plague of cold. From race horse fowls to the swiftest and swiftest, every form of life seems to have suffered. June is the most critical month for the reproduction of the majority of European birds and beasts. Deer drop their fawns in June, and the bulk of the migrant birds are bringing up their first broods, while other and earlier species are laying for their second. Young pheasants are about to

TYPES OF BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN WOMEN—No. 2



MRS. CLARENCE MACKAY

Recipes of Interest to Housewives.

HOW TO BOIL GREEN CORN.

Strip off the outer husks, leaving the layer of thinnest husk, nearest the corn, upon the cob. Turn this down carefully not to loosen it at the stalk, and pick out all the silk, leaving not a strand upon the ear. Turn back the thin husk, enveloping the cob, entirely, and bind lightly with a thread. Put the corn into a pot, cover with cold water; lay two thicknesses of husks upon the surface of the water; put the corn into the pot, cover with salt and serve upon a heated napkin laid in a hot dish, the ends of the napkin lightly folded over the heap of ears.

Corn cooked in this way is far sweeter than when prepared in the old fashion.

ENGLISH PEACH TART.

Pare, stone and quarter ripe peaches. Fill a deep pie plate with them, and strew thickly with sugar. Have some good puff paste and lay a rim of it upon the flat edge of the plate. Cover the peaches with a round of the pastry; cut a slit in the middle and pinch, or print, the edges fast to the pastry rim. Bake, covered, half an hour, then brown.

Eat warm, not hot. In helping it, cut and remove a triangle of the crust, invert it upon the plate, and heap the peaches on it. It will be found very nice.

RIPE GOOSEBERRY TART.

Line a pie plate with a good puff paste, and set on ice until you are ready to fill it with fine, fresh, ripe berries, which have been topped and tailed, then washed and drained. Allow a half-cupful of sugar to each pie, scattering it thickly among the berries. Lay a criss-cross pattern of pastry strips over the pie and bake. Eat cold.

Strips of uniform width, cut with a jagging iron, make the pie more comely to the eye.

CAULIFLOWER SALAD.

Boil a fine fresh cauliflower in hot, salted water until tender, let it get cold and set on the ice until needed. Make a good mayonnaise dressing; cut the chilled cauliflower into small sprigs and arrange upon a bed of lettuce. Cover with the dressing and send to table with water-thin crackers and Gruyere cheese.

get their head feathers (after which they are fairly safe), and partridges are sitting for the second or third week. Cynets are due to hatch, the young grouse are at a critical age, and the young wild ducks are not yet out of the down.

It is a curious fact that wet weather is quite as fatal to young water fowl as to land birds. J. G. Millais in his fine work just published on the "Suck-face-Feeding Ducks," says that though the little ducklings will play for hours on the water when it is under them, they succumb in a very short time to rain falling on their backs. He is, we believe, the first naturalist to point this out, and illustrates it by a most charming drawing of several old wild ducks, who have brought their broods to shore at the first sign of a shower, and are not "mothering" them as a hen does by sitting over them, but stand up with their backs to the rain, and patting

their winds, hold them out on either side, making a kind of curtain or screen for the little ones to shelter in front of. A quite distressing instance came under the writer's own notice last week of the death of little cynets, due partly to the weather, partly to the very limited brains of the swan. The bird hatched on Saturday, bringing out four sweet little cynets, which were covered with down and with the brightest black eyes, one interlarded only remaining out of five. The rain poured nearly all Saturday, and the cynets could not be taken into the water or be allowed to find food. One got out of the nest and remained exposed during the ceaseless rain of the night. Next morning it was found dead, and the others were probably weakened by the want of food. Two of them got out into the cold, wet grass next day, where cock swan found them and covered them. Finally, the hen bird, in taking them to the river, led them into a muddy puddle of very cold water, where all three died in about half an hour, a melancholy end to such bright little creatures.

What the Plodders Accomplish.

(Success.)

If we were to examine a list of the men who have left their mark on the world, we should find that, as a rule, it is not composed of those who were brilliant in youth, or who gave great promise at the outset of their careers, but rather of the plodding young men, who, if they have not dazzled by their brilliancy, have had the power of a day's work in them, who could stay by a task until it was done, and well done; who have had grit, persistence, common sense and honesty.

It is the steady exercise of these ordinary, homely virtues, united with average ability, rather than a deceptive display of more showy qualities in youth, that enables a man to achieve greatly and honorably. So, if we were to attempt to make a forecast of the successful men of the future, we should not look for them among the ranks of the "smart" boys, those who think they "know it all" and are anxious to win by a short route.

Childish
Habit That
Cling
To Us in
Maturity.

THE PARENTS' CORNER.

Lonely
Mother
Offers a
Home to a
Little Girl.

WE have a granddaughter 2½ years old, who will suck her thumbs. If we put a thumb-stall on one thumb, she takes the other. If we put a stall on each thumb, she takes her fingers. We have tried painting thumbs and fingers with bitter preparations; she persistently works at them until they are clean enough to get them into her mouth. We are at the end of our wits in the matter, and appeal to you. Maybe some of our readers can assist us. GRANDPARENTS.

It is not long since I met upon Broadway, New York, a man six feet in height and of massive build. His hair was iron gray, he carried himself well, striking out finely in his stride. He was handsome, too, but none of these personal gifts made people who met him stare and then smile. In his right hand he carried a cane. He was sucking the thumb of his left. Once he jerked it out of his mouth to lift his hat to an acquaintance, and one could not but see that the thumb was abnormally elongated and enlarged.

A person who recognized him told me that he was in college with him thirty years ago.

"He sucked his thumb while he studied and while he recited, in chapel and upon the baseball ground," said the old-time classmate. "Bantering, argument and downright abuse could not break up the disgusting habit. He will keep it up as long as he lives, and when he lies in the coffin his best friends won't recognize him unless his thumb is in his mouth."

"Grandparents" may well be uneasy at the failure of all expedients to cure the obstinate little lassie of the objectionable trick. The case calls for heroic measures. Sew the offending hand up in a close bandage, such as would be applied were every bone broken, and make her wear it! Should she suck the left hand, sew that up also, into uselessness. Let not your soul spare for her crying when she finds herself helpless. Refuse positively to release her hands under twenty-four hours. Rip out the stitches then, upon promise of good behavior, and if the thumb go again into her mouth, put the bandage on again—and this without fail. Her terror of the obnoxious fetters will speedily overcome the disposition to suck her fingers.

The habit is unwholesome, as well as disgusting. It injures the sodden thumb; the child sucks in perspiration, takes air into her stomach and spoils the shape of her mouth. All the pains the heroic measure indicated will cost you are well bestowed if you succeed—and this you will do—in abating the evil.

As your kind readers seem able to give help on any and every subject, I want to enter the lists of the needy.

I live on a farm, about thirty-five miles out of the city, and, as my children are grown up and leaving home, it finds me very lonely, and I have been wondering whether anyone knows of a little girl who would like a good home. I want a nice, bright child, whom I could treat as my own, anywhere from 10 to 14. I could assure her a kind home and treatment. X. Y. Z.

The address of "X. Y. Z." is in my hands. Here is an opportunity to secure a true home for some child who has been deprived of her natural protectors and abiding place. It is not a childless wife, ignorant of the cares and toils implied by parenthood who, in her loneliness, seeks to take another woman's child into arms that have never enclasped her own offspring. This mother knows it all. Her nestlings have flown and she is "lonely." That tells the whole story. She offers a country life (boon of price to a growing child), kind treatment and a place in a true mother's heart. Would that other "lonely" mothers would do the same!

Will you kindly tell me what should be given to a child suffering from whooping cough? Doctors say that the disease must run its course, but certainly in this age of science there must be something to relieve the little one. R. W. M.

The doctors are right as to the impossibility of curing the distressing malady within a given time. With the unerring certainty of the sun the cough will run its course. Mothers may make up their minds, with what resignation they can muster, to wakeful nights and anxious days for themselves and paroxysms of whooping cough and semi-strangulation for their little ones.

With all these things fresh in my mind by reason of the experience of a winter and spring made forever memorable by the whoops—singly, in duets and quartettes, of four afflicted infants—I yet offer "R. W. M." a precious palliative of the worst symptoms of the disease. Buy from your druggist a five-ounce phial of amber oil. (It is not a proprietary drug, so I write out the name in full.) It smells somewhat like varnish, with a pleasant suggestion of the resinous odor given out by warmed amber beads. After the little ones are bathed at night and ready for bed, lay bare the spine of each; put twenty drops of the oil into your palm and rub the backbone up and down for eight or ten minutes. Then rub the bronchial region and throat in like manner. A pleasant glow will be excited by the friction, but no smarting sensation. The specific effect of the oil is to soothe the nervous system and the inflamed breathing apparatus. If the nursery bed room smells of the resin all night, bear in mind that the fumes are healing. Upon the nerves the influence is most salutary. The child soon falls asleep and often does not awake until daybreak. Repeat the rubbing before dressing the children in the morning.

I am thus minute in describing the treatment, because I have seen the beneficial effect in the first and in the second generation of my own nurselings.

I may add that wet feet and sudden chills will renew the winter's cough throughout the ensuing summer.

Did you ever know a case of summer hives? My boy—5 years old—suffered much with them last winter, and has broken out again with them this last week. What shall I do for them? E. M. T.

Lubricate the lumps and surrounding inflamed regions with fresh castor oil. Put a drop upon the tip of your finger and work it gently into the itching and burning spots. The relief is speedy and complete. Keep up the treatment as long as the eruption continues, renewing it night and morning. The remedy is simple and harmless.

She Owns a Bible That Is Over 340 Years Old

Ellis, Mo., Aug. 28.
KATE GALLICWAY-HOLCOMB is the owner of a copy of the first edition of the Geneva Bible, often called the Breeches Bible. It is a rare and valuable book, dating from 1560. This Geneva version of the scriptures went through more than 130 editions, many of them printed in London, but copies of the first edition, printed by the English exiles in the Swiss city, are precious. The Missouri copy was brought to America from Dunganon, Ireland, by J. K. Leech, and its present owner knows of no other on this side of the Atlantic.

During the persecutions of Bloody Mary a colony of about 300 Englishmen fled to Geneva to secure religious liberty. Among them were a number of highly educated men, and they undertook the translation of the Bible for the use of the refugees. They used the works of Calvin, Tindale, Beza, and others, but made a version notably different from any other. The New Testament was published in 1575. Queen Elizabeth mounted the throne of England in 1553, and one of the exiles quaintly wrote: "The Lord has shown mercy unto England by the removal of Queen Mary by death and placing the works of Calvin, Tindale, Beza, and others, but made a version notably different from any other. The New Testament was published in 1575. 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